

Germans, Stripped Of Fake Humility, Now Rail at U. S.

Angered When Fraterni-
zation Fails, Civilians
Cease to Hide Feelings

Army Rules in
Coblentz Stricter

Mingling of Americans
Brings Quick Action of
the Military Authorities

By Wilbur Forrest

*New York Tribune
Special Cable Service
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COBLENZ, March 9.—More rigid discipline enforced by American army officials has begun to have a marked effect upon the German civilian population of this area of occupation. President Wilson's apparent failure to yield the verdict in behalf of "New Germany" at Versailles, and America's failure generally to demonstrate a foolish sentimentality toward Germany, as the Germans expected after the signing of the armistice, have served also to sour our enemy hosts with regard to the invading Yankees.

Returning to Coblentz after an absence of more than three weeks, I am able to sense a more reserved attitude on the part of the Germans toward the Americans. They are dropping the obviously assumed air of politeness, friendliness and humility with which they strove to the limit of their ability during several weeks to win over the American army.

There is no doubt in the minds of American officers that they deliberately set themselves to excite the sympathy of the United States troops, with the object of breaking the Entente. They apparently assumed that the Americans not only would begin at once to feed "starving Germany," but that Mr. Wilson would immediately set himself in opposition to Foch, Clemenceau, Lloyd George and all others demanding the severe chastisement of Germany.

Expected to Win
Over U. S. Forces
They further expected, evidently, that the Army of Occupation would express as individual soldiers in isolated instances have done—its sorrow for ever having fought a people so solicitous for its wellbeing and comfort.

America's excellent system of compulsory education, however, has equipped nine out of every ten soldiers to judge intelligently, and their memories are keen enough not to permit them to forget the main issues for which they fought from Cantigny to Sedan.

Many American soldiers marched into Germany embittered against a certain type of Frenchmen—the only type they met in France—shopkeepers, landlords, and petty officials, who gouged them to the limit.

Leaving terrible battlefields and the shattered towns and villages of France, they arrived in Germany, after gruelling marches through Lorraine and Luxembourg, to find a country clean and intact, and more like home than anything they had known in months. They were allowed to buy in stores at real values. They were billeted in clean and comfortable quarters in larger villages and towns, the people of which strove to ingratiate themselves, acting, it now appears, under direct orders from their civilian officials.

None Lost Sympathy
for Cause of Allies
The American soldiers lost their grouch as their healthy young bodies threw off the weariness, physical and mental, incident to fighting and their long, hard marches. It would be foolish to deny that a few fraternized. It is probably true also that all tempered their hatred for the enemy. But after weeks of observation I do not believe that a thousand soldiers lost any sympathy for the Allied cause.

Fraternization, under the regulations governing the Third Army, is now a crime punishable by heavy fine, imprisonment, or both.

The average American boy, of whom this army is composed, is here nothing more than he is at home—a big, open hearted, red blooded youngster who would be kind to the savages of darkest Africa if the savages were kindly disposed toward him. Underneath, however, he is a fairly intelligent citizen. Being kind to German children and being gentlemanly in a reserved way with adult German civilians is not classed as fraternization by the new regulations, and fraternization in the Third Army at this time is almost unknown.

Previously there had been a number of arrests of both officers and men. Several were severely punished. The court-martial records show only two cases of officers. Two lieutenants who dined in a Coblentz hotel as the guests of Germans last December were sent home in disgrace. Another lieutenant who in January continued a conversation with two Germans after he had been warned, was fined \$500. The en-

Corean Union Declares Independence of Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Korean National Association of San Francisco received cable advices to-day from Shanghai that Korea declared its independence of Japan at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, March 1. The cablegram, which was signed by Hyun Soon, special representative of the Korean National Independence Union, read as follows:

"The Korean National Independence Union, composed of 3,000,000 people, including 3,000 Christian Churches of Heaven worshippers, all colleges, schools and other bodies, declared their independence of Japan at 1 p. m., March 1, at Seoul, Ping-Yang and other cities."

It also was announced here that recognition of the independence of Korea will be urged at the Paris peace conference.

Corea has a population of 15,000,000

2,000 More of New York's Own Arrive Home

Nieuw Amsterdam Brings Balance of 107th After a Pleasant Trip Across

A sturdy group of General O'Ryan's warriors—nearly 2,000 of them—came home from the battlefields of France yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam and landed in a drizzle.

It was a slow but comfortable passage across the Atlantic and for this the men were thankful. They had good food, hot Dutch rolls and the best of coffee.

They had heard about the Leviathan and the sardine accommodations between decks allotted to soldiers and they were just as well pleased that they had come home comfortably, though belated, even if they did miss the big noise accorded their leader and their mates on Thursday.

"Say, my friend," said one of the infantrymen of the 107th to a war worker, "I've just scratched off a note to a friend of mine with the army of occupation and I wish you'd post it as soon as you go ashore. He'll come back as a casual and I think he'll have a chance to pick his ship, and I want to give him a tip to play the Nieuw Amsterdam as a winner. We've had the best show and sleeping space on this packet that we had since we left home nearly a year ago."

2,200 Officers and Men Aboard
The big Dutch liner brought more than 2,200 officers and men, which included the 107th Infantry headquarters; machine and supply companies; ordnance and medical detachments; the headquarters of the 3d Battalion and Companies I, K, L and M. Some of the homcomers were replacements of the 27th, coming from the four corners of the Union, but out of the lot there were twenty-four officers and 954 men hailed from New York.

All of them had done wonderful work in making a myth out of the Hindenburg line, but among this group of self-forgotten fighters were two men from New Jersey who won the Congress Medal of Honor, the highest award this nation can bestow upon a soldier for bravery in action.

They were not from New York, but they were so close to it that their New York comrades called them New Yorkers and pulled them out of the obscurity of a stateroom to have their pictures taken and compel them to admit that they had with them tangible evidence of the highest American award for valor.

Like good-natured schoolboys, these modest men from New Jersey actually consented to an admission that they

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Dr. Albert, German Spy Plot Chief In America, Gets Cabinet Post

WEIMAR, March 9 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, Privy Chancellor and formerly Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, has been appointed an under-Secretary of State and given direction of the Chancellery.

Dr. Heinrich F. Albert was the paymaster of the German spy and sabotage systems in the United States prior to the entrance of this country into the war. Investigations have revealed the connection of Dr. Albert with many

Police Called When Simons Attacks Wilson

Speaker Accuses President
of Condoning Bolshevism
—Refuses to Apologize

Protest Made by Sailors

Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Secretary Disclaims Responsibility for the Sentiments

Fourteen policemen, responding to a riot call, stood on the platform or mixed in the crowd at the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, while Dr. George A. Simons, recent anti-Bolshevik witness before the Overman Committee, refused to apologize for having accused the President of condoning Bolshevism.

At an early point in Dr. Simons's address several persons left the room after attempts to interrupt the speaker. These men returned quietly with about fifty others, including a number of sailors. They remained seated until most of the audience, which had cheered heartily at the close of the address, went out.

Then a lively demonstration was staged.

Roosevelt's Message Read

The first flare-up came just after Dr. Simons read the last message of Theodore Roosevelt, with its denouncement of the red flag, and exclaimed:

"Thus endeth the Book of the Acts of St. Theodore, the Colonel Courageous, a true apostle of Americanism. How we need him at this time! I wish Theodore Roosevelt were alive to-day. I think if he went to Washington there would be an explosion in or near the White House."

"I believe in respecting the President of the United States so long as he respects the principles of Americanism, but when he is allied, or seems to be allied, with Bolshevism aims it is time for Woodrow Wilson to come to the mourners' bench for reconsecration in Americanism."

Several persons in the audience shouted: "Sedition! You're not an American. You're a trouble maker!"

The disturbers were jeered. They left the hall.

Says Wilson Makes Mistake

"Do not misunderstand me, friends," he said. "I have great respect and admiration for President Wilson as a man of high vision. His picture hangs on my wall. But when he makes the horribly potential mistake of offering to treat with the Bolsheviks I, who have lived under their rule and know the un-Christian, un-American terrorism and class hatred which is Bolshevism, I cannot discuss this thing calmly, like a professor of mathematics elucidating a problem."

"I believe if you and I and our neighbors let the President know we cannot look without dismay on any relations with the Bolshevik demons he will see to it that the peace conference takes some step to check the evil which threatens the world."

"I hope the Jews in this audience will bear me no ill will. If 99 per cent of the Bolshevik officials had been Methodists and the Overman committee had asked me if that were true I would have said 'Yes.'"

Declines to Apologize
At the conclusion of the address, the audience on the main floor rose as a tribute to Dr. Simons and to General Dobrjansky, of the anti-Bolshevik army, who was on the platform.

Civilians and sailors accompanied by the men who earlier had left the meeting, came down from the galleries as the auditorium emptied. They crowded to the stage. A sailor exclaimed:

"I understand you insulted the President here this afternoon. There are a lot of us sailors here and we want you to apologize."

"I have always taken the same attitude which I took here," Dr. Simons replied, and read a recent telegram which he sent to President Wilson in Paris, urging the President to have no dealings with the Bolshevik government.

"An apology from me would be worthless," the doctor added, "because I spoke out of feelings which are deeply imbedded in my conscience and heart."

A captain in army uniform, who gave his name as W. E. Thomas, jumped to the platform and said there was nothing un-American in Dr. Simons's address.

"The statement you object to may have been unwise," he said, "but I heard the whole speech and there was nothing unpatriotic in it."

There was a good deal of discussion, which the sailor chairman of the protesters, who refused to give his name, tried to quell. Then Secretary Dietrich, of the Y. M. C. A., said he regretted very much that any criticism of the President had been made on that platform.

"We are not responsible for the sentiments expressed here," he concluded. The protesters cheered.

Additional Trains to and from Harrisburg and Reading via New Jersey Central

Effective March 19, through express leaves New York, West 23d St., weekdays, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St. daily, 9:30 A. M. for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg. Returning leaves Harrisburg 4:30 P. M.; Reading 6:01 P. M.; Allentown 6:25 P. M.; Bethlehem 6:50 P. M.; Easton 7:15 P. M. Through, earlier, drinking water, etc. and service in coach dining car.—Adm.

Crowder Sees Selfish Motive In Ansell's Act

Answers Criticisms in Letter
to Baker, Denying Basis
of Fact for Allegations

Favors Appellate Power

Says Proposed Change Offered to Congress a Year Ago Was Lost in Committee

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The indirect charge that former Acting Judge Advocate General Samuel T. Ansell was prompted by selfish motives in his criticism of military justice as practiced by the army, and that he did not until November, 1917, advance any remedies for the present system when opportunity existed a year previous, is made in a letter to Secretary Baker by Major General Crowder, Judge Advocate General, made public to-day.

In the letter General Ansell is vigorously criticized for methods employed in bringing about the order directing him to assume the functions of the Judge Advocate General, and sharp issue is taken by General Crowder with the views held by the former Acting Judge Advocate on military justice.

General Crowder's letter was in reply to one from the Secretary of War, who sought an answer to the mass of criticism that has been directed to the War Department's administration of military justice.

Asserting his conviction that grounds for complaint against the system of military justice did not exist, and that as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations the system was essentially sound, Secretary Baker wrote General Crowder asking a statement of the attitude of the War Department toward the criticism as a reassurance to soldiers' families.

The statement in reply by General Crowder declares that efforts were made by the War Department early in 1918 to have Congress pass a law giving the President authority to review all court martial cases, but that the proposed legislation died in the same military committee. General Crowder points out that the introduction in the army of methods employed in civil tribunals would be disastrous and would have the effect of entirely destroying discipline.

A strong defence of the officers charged with the administration of military justice is contained in the letter. The letter reads, in part:

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I was very glad to receive your letter of March 1, calling upon me for a brief statement of the facts concerning the organization for, and the practice of, the administration of military justice during the war."

After pointing out the distinction between the supposed controversy between

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Probably Ireland Wants To Be "Recognized" Before It Is Too Late

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Peace With Austria To Be Fixed By Council Following German Treaty; Frontiers To Be Revised

Hoover to Quit Food Post to "Earn Living"

Intention to Resign in July
Is Announced; Says That
Others Also Will Leave

Sees No U. S. Wheat Loss

Scarcity of Product Said
to Indicate Guarantee
Price Can Be Maintained

PARIS, March 9 (By The Associated Press).—That Herbert Hoover, the American Food Administrator, lately appointed director general of the inter-allied relief organization, is to cease his relief work in the summer was indicated in a statement issued here to-day by Mr. Hoover concerning the wheat situation. He intimated that a majority of his coworkers also would return to private life.

Speaking of various problems connected with the wheat situation, Mr. Hoover said they would need to be solved by some one else, "because neither myself nor most of the men in the food administration will be able to continue in the service of the government after next July."

"We, also, must earn a living," he added.

Wheat Situation Described

Mr. Hoover was asked whether the United States government would lose the \$1,000,000,000 appropriated to support the guarantee for next year's wheat crop. He said:

"The question of government loss, if any, will revolve around several different factors: First, whether we or the world will have any surplus from the 1918 crop to carry over into next year; second, what the supply and demand will be for the 1919 crop; and third, whether the government should deliberately decide to take a loss in order to lower the price of bread."

"As to the supply and demand for the 1918 crop, changes in world demand during the last month, shown by investigation of the food needs of Europe, indicate there will be no surplus. The Indian famine has proved so serious that a large part of the Australian wheat must go there at once. In addition a considerable proportion of the Australian supply, which has been piling up for years, has spoiled."

"The needs of Europe are larger than

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Hindenburg to War on Russian Reds

COBLENZ, March 8 (By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is planning to use volunteer units in a drive against the Bolsheviks, with Libau as the base of his operations, it is indicated by information which has reached American intelligence officers.

According to American experts, who, in the line of their duty, are keeping in touch with the progress of the readjustment of the enemy's forces, German Great Headquarters seems to be following a policy of secrecy as regards the Eastern front troop situation. This is believed to be due to the fact that the Bolsheviks now have a normal military organization, and so will be able to utilize any information they might obtain concerning their enemy.

Apparently the German headquarters staff in Kolberg is directing its energies again toward organization on the Baltic front in the confidence that there is no longer any immediate occasion for concern over the Polish front. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Kolberg.

The total number of volunteers now on the Eastern front or about to proceed there is estimated at nearly 100,000. Some of the old army troops are now there.

"Red" Plot to Capture Holland Barely Crushed

Conspiracy for Dutch Revolution 3 1-2 Months
Ago Defeated by Arming of Middle Classes, Increase of Food and Demobilization of Soldiers

By Chester M. Wright

*New York Tribune
European Bureau*

LONDON, March 9.—Holland was marked for capture by the Bolsheviks three and one-half months ago in one of the most spectacular plots ever conceived by political revolutionists. Large masses of the Dutch industrial population were thoroughly organized and well armed for an uprising, which was to have been under the leadership of David Wynkoop, head of the Communist party of Holland, an organization which polls about 25,000 votes.

The plot was developed during the early days of the German revolution and was to have been brought to a climax upon the success of the extremists in Germany. Its failure was due to these three counteractive measures:

First—The prompt discovery of the plot by the Dutch government, which at once proceeded to organize and arm the middle classes for defence.

Second—The failure of the extremists, or Spartacists, to capture the Berlin government.

Third—The timely arrival from

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